

# Universal Access

## Meeting Accessibility Requirements in Public Rights of Way

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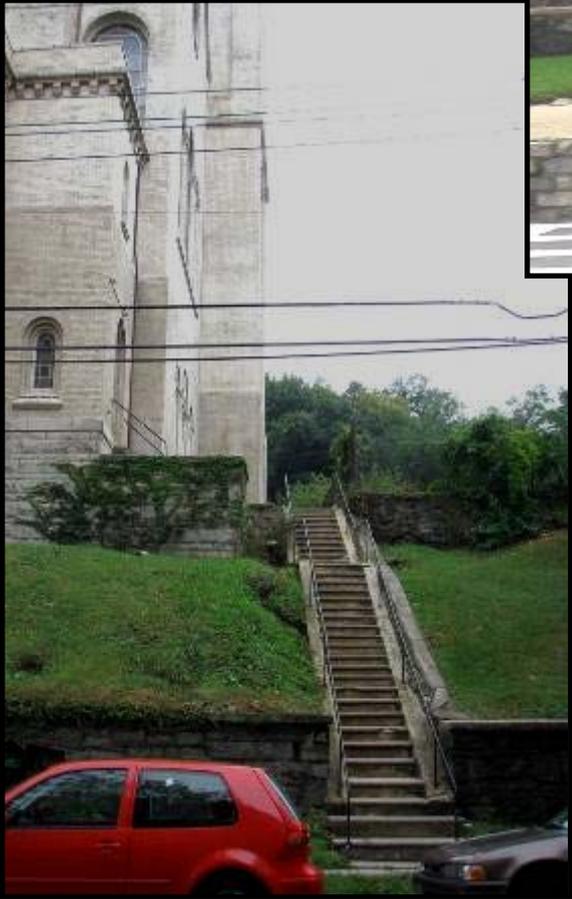
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**BACKGROUND  
&  
CURRENT ISSUES  
(WHY ADA EMPHASIS)**

# Universal Access for All - ADA





# LAWS

The Rehabilitation Act

American Barriers Act (ABA)

1968

1973

Americans with Disabilities Act

1990



1982

1984

1990

1991

2002

2005

2007

Minimum Guidelines and Requirements for Accessible Design

ADA Standards for Accessible Design

Draft Guidelines (PROWAC)

Special Report (PROWAC)

Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards

ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)

Revised Draft Guidelines (PROWAC)

# GUIDANCE

# Background

- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
  - July 26, 1990
  - Applies to State and Local governments
  - Applies to private business that meet the definition of “public accommodation”
  - Includes those that receive no federal financial assistance
  - New construction and alterations

# Background

- **ADA Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)**
  - July 1991 published
  - Sept. 1991 ADAAG for Transportation Facilities
  - July 2004 update
  - Supplement in 2006/2007 (USDOT)

# Background

- Public Rights of Way Accessibility Committee (PROWAC)
  - Established 1999
  - Develop recommendations on guidelines for accessible public rights-of-way
  - Draft Guidelines, June 2002
  - Revised Draft Guidelines, Nov. 2005
  - Special Report: Planning and Designing for Alterations, July 2007

# Current Issues

- Lawsuits around the country
  - Kinney vs. Yerusalim (1993)
    - Resurfacing considered alteration
    - Resurfacing projects require curb ramps
  - Barden vs. City of Sacramento, CA (2004)
    - Make all public sidewalks accessible
    - 20% annual budget allocated to ADA
  - Recent filing against CALTRAN

# Current Issues

- FHWA Emphasis
- WSDOT Implementation
  - Prior to June 2004
  - Change in direction
    - Address Curb Ramps in Preservation Projects (Not BST)
  - Site specific design

# Current Issues

- Transition Plan Update 2008
  - Office of Equal Opportunity
  - Assess Accomplishments/ Deficiencies
  - Conduct inventory
  - Develop plan to correct deficiencies
  - Timeline & Funding
  - Goal: Bring all activities & facilities into compliance with ADA Law

# Current Issues

- Ad Hoc Team

- Focus: Right of way portion of transition plan
- Examine current policy and guidance
- Identify gaps
- Findings: Guidance is conflicting/confusing for application to roadway/roadside design

# Current Issues

- Recent Developments
  - Defined key terminology
  - Table of guidance for key features
  - Compare current WSDOT Design Standards
  - ADA by Project Types (DRAFT)

# Current Issues

- Next Steps:
  - Clarify/add to Design Manual & Standard Plans
  - Determine features to be inventoried / conduct inventory
  - Work Zones: Develop GSP, Standard Items, Standard Plans for Accessible Route through work zones

# Current Issues

- WSDOT Awareness Training
  - Design/Construction Conference
  - PE Meeting
  - PDE Meeting
  - ASDEs and Liaisons for all Region Design and Construction PE Offices, Program Management, Plans, and Local Programs Offices
    - Next 2 months

# Types of Pedestrians

- Older Adults
- Children
- Mobility Impairment
- Sensory Impairment
- Cognitive Impairment
- Other Medical Concerns

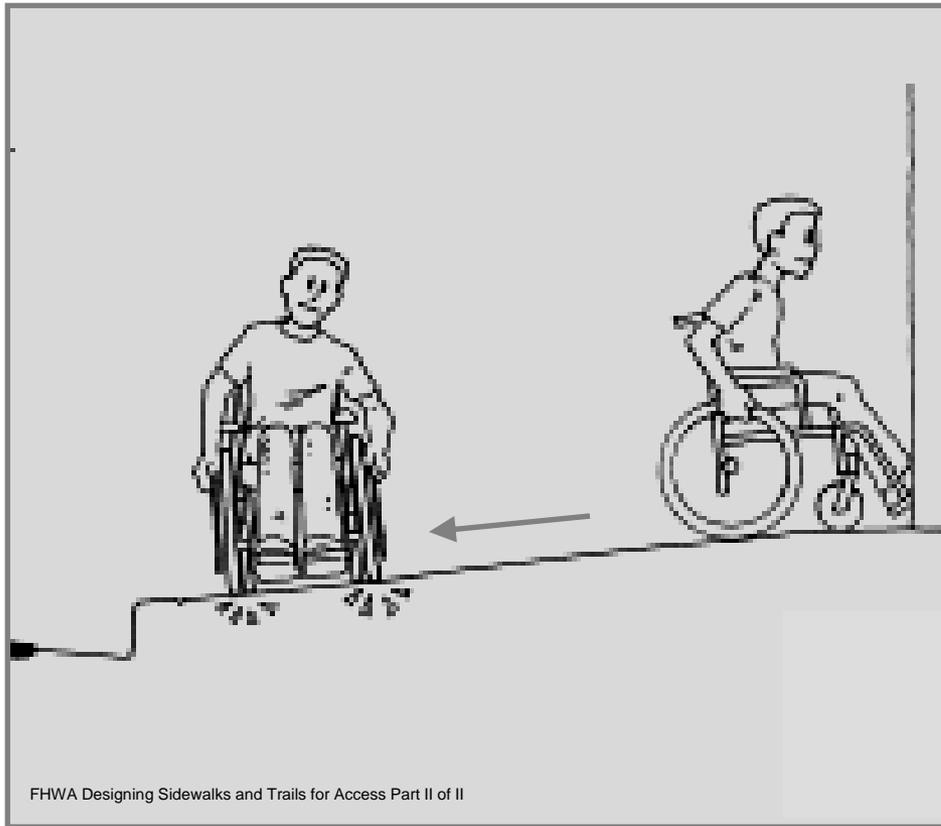
# **TERMINOLOGY**

# Pedestrian Access Route

- Sidewalk or paved shoulder.
- Running slope may match roadway grade.
- 2% cross slope required.



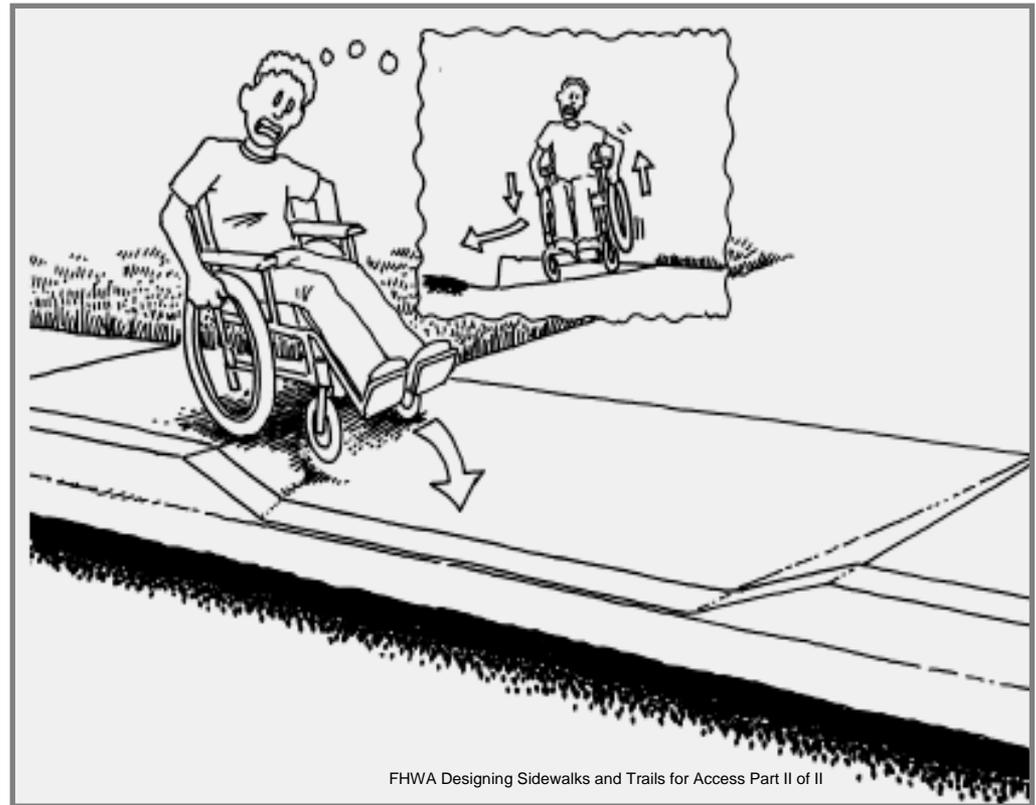
# Cross Slope



- Steep cross slopes make the sidewalk difficult for a wheelchair to travel across.

# Cross Slope

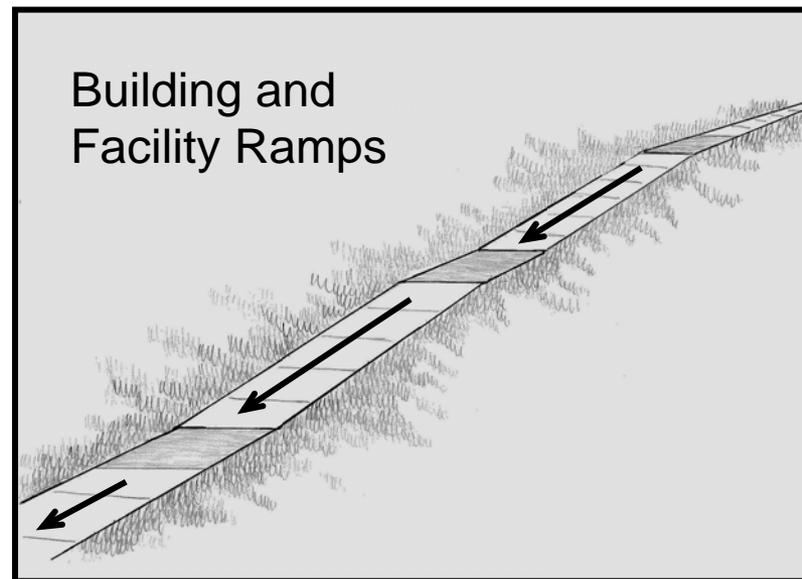
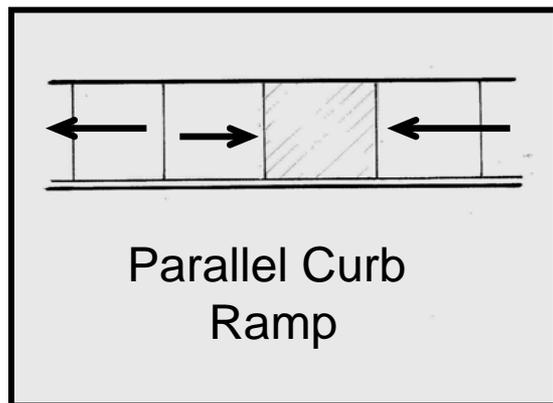
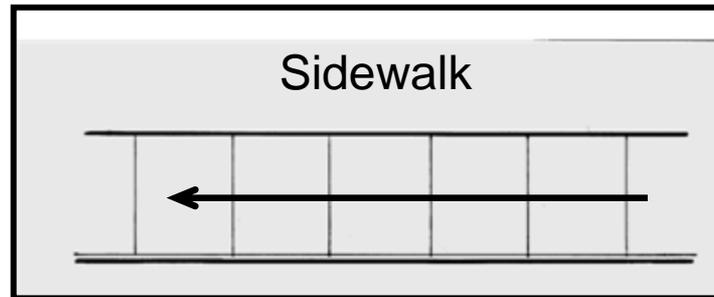
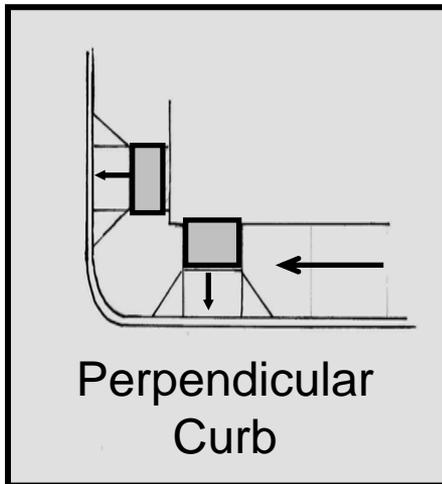
- When cross slopes change rapidly over a short distance, the use of wheelchairs or other types of walking aids becomes extremely unstable.



FHWA Designing Sidewalks and Trails for Access Part II of II

# Running Slope

- The grade parallel to direction of travel.

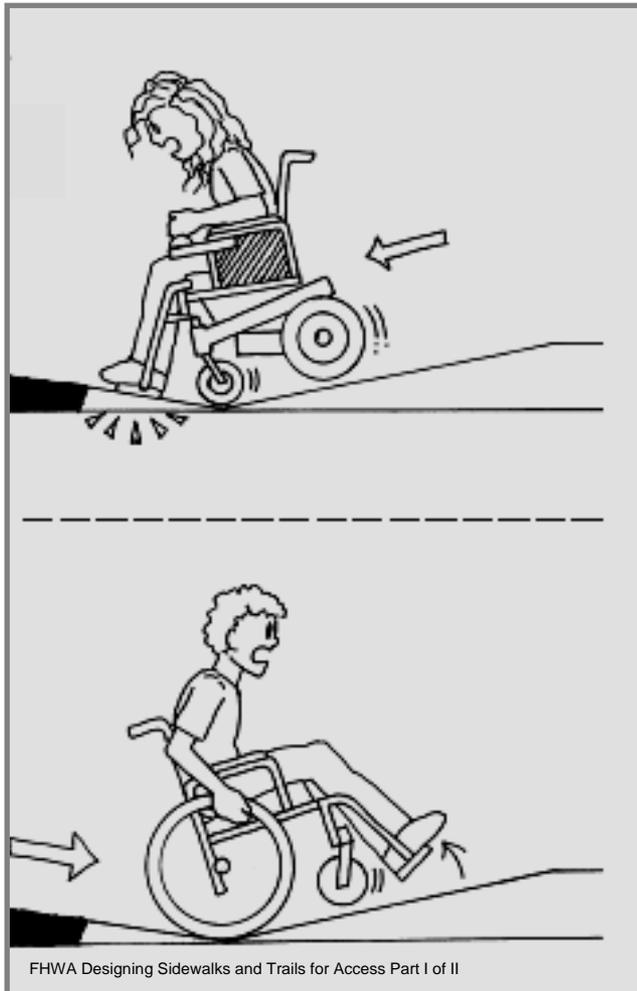


# Running Slope

- Allowed to match roadway grade when sidewalk located parallel and adjacent to roadway.



# Counter Slope

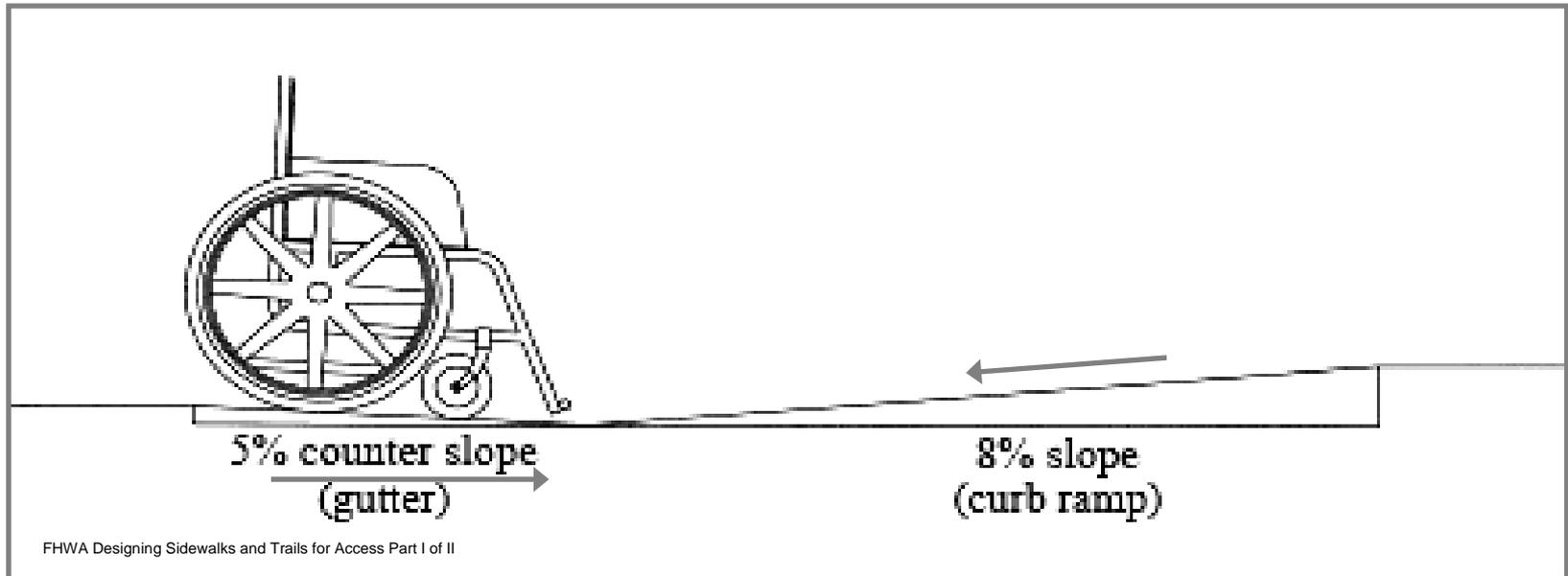


FHWA Designing Sidewalks and Trails for Access Part I of II

- Excessive slope difference can cause a wheelchair to flip forward or backward.

# Counter Slope

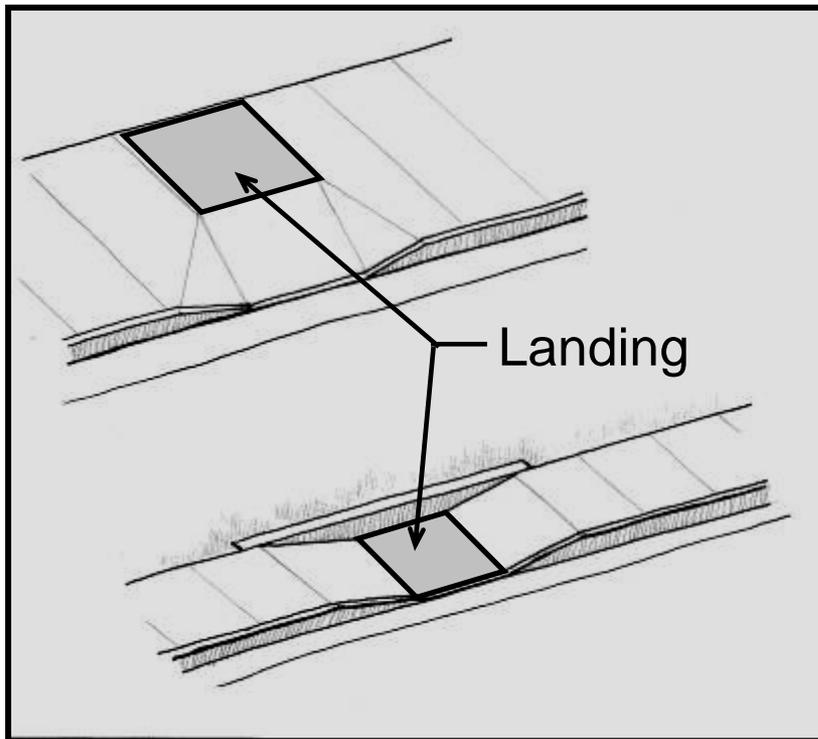
- The gutter slopes counter to the slope of the curb ramp to promote drainage.



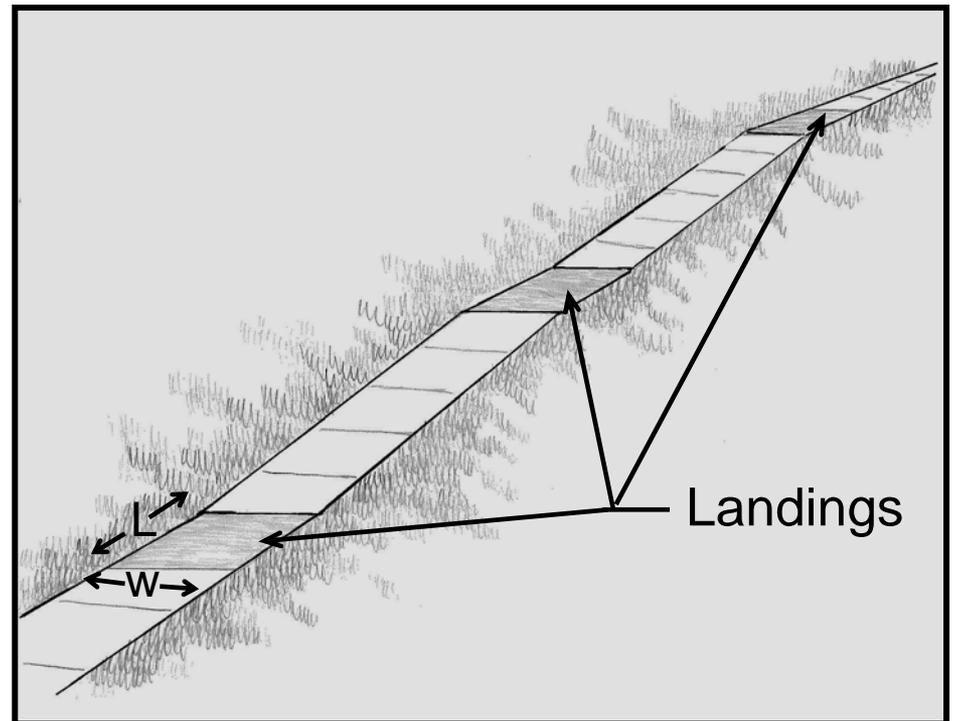
# Landing

- Area that needs to be Level (0 to 2% both directions)

## Curb Ramps



## Building and Facility Ramps

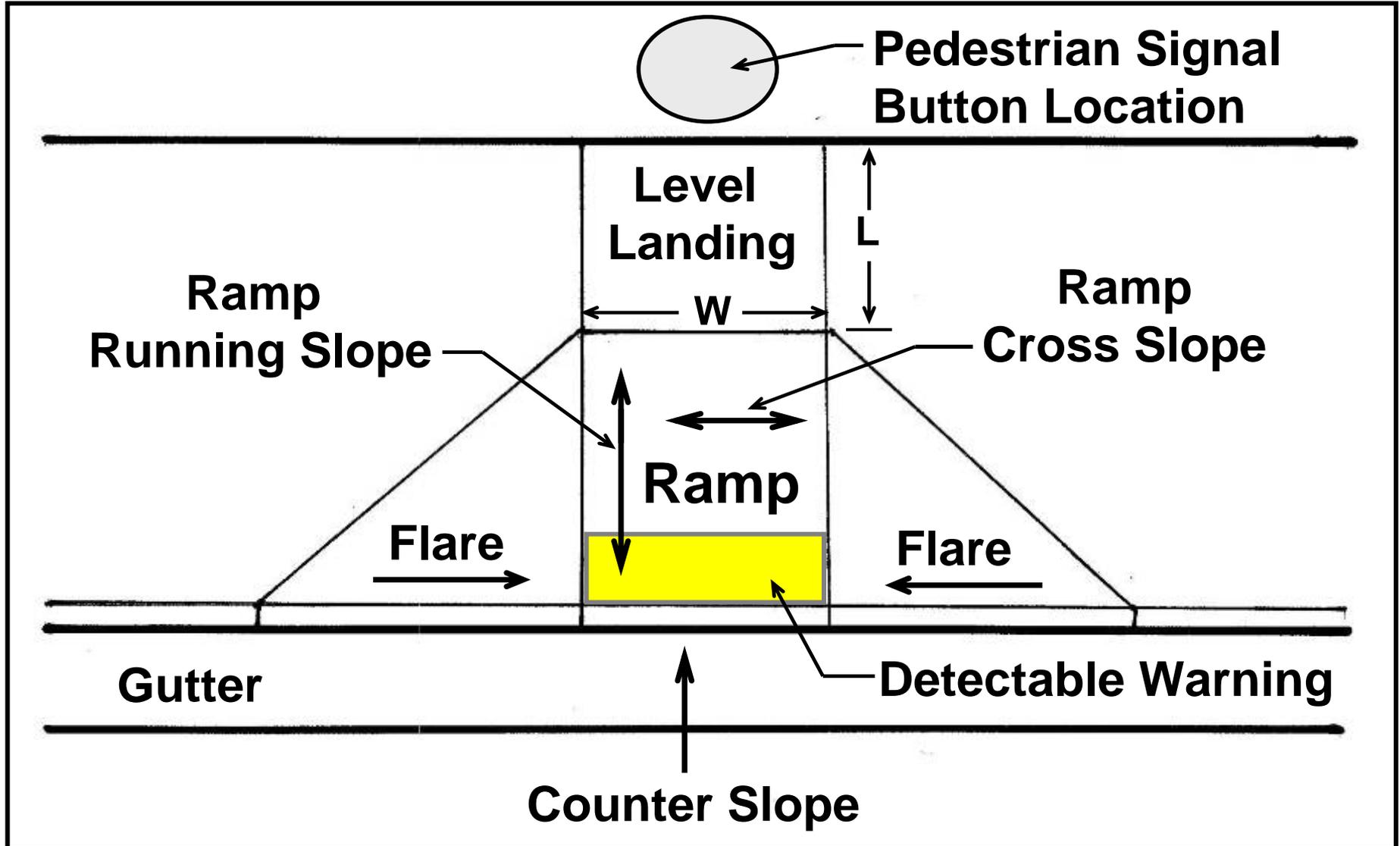


# Detectable Warning Surface

- Located at the bottom of ramp parallel to curb
- Contrasting color

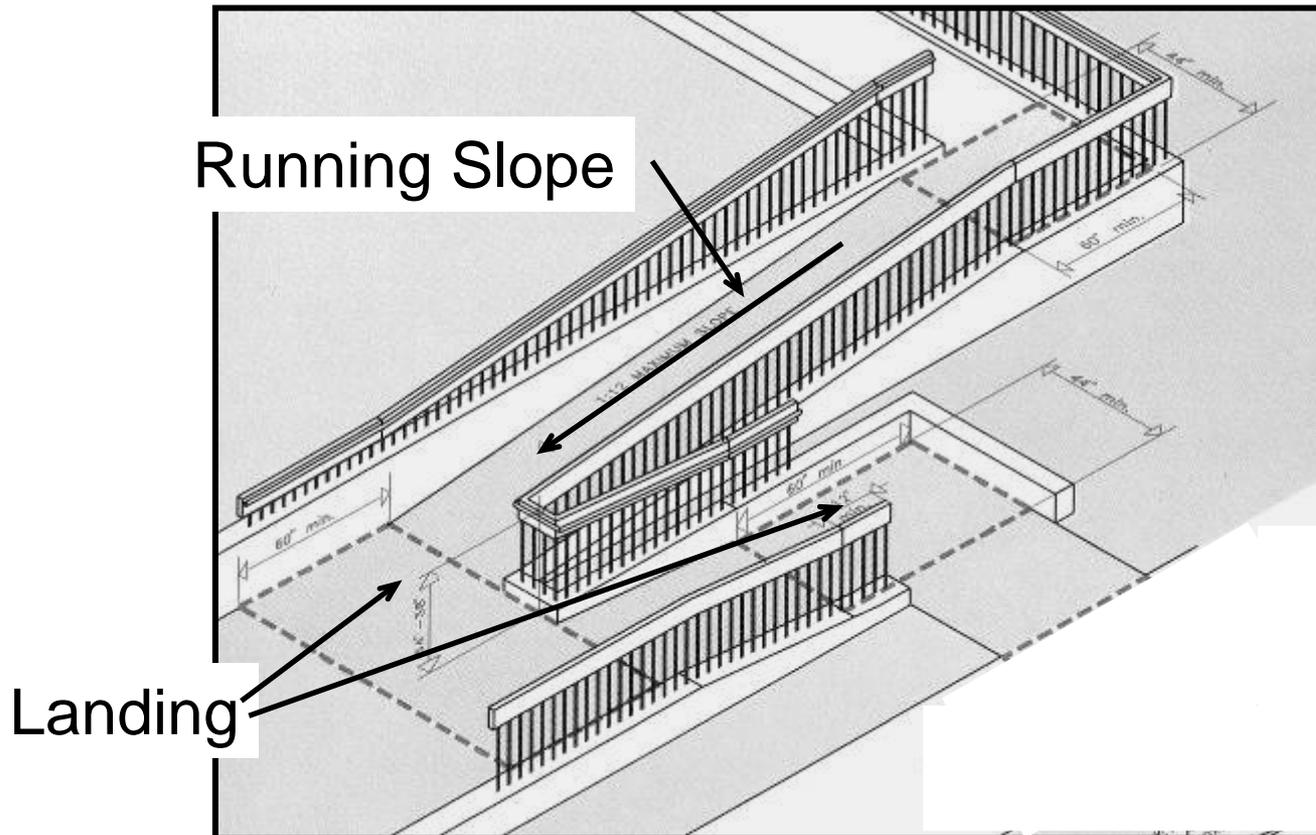


# Curb Ramp



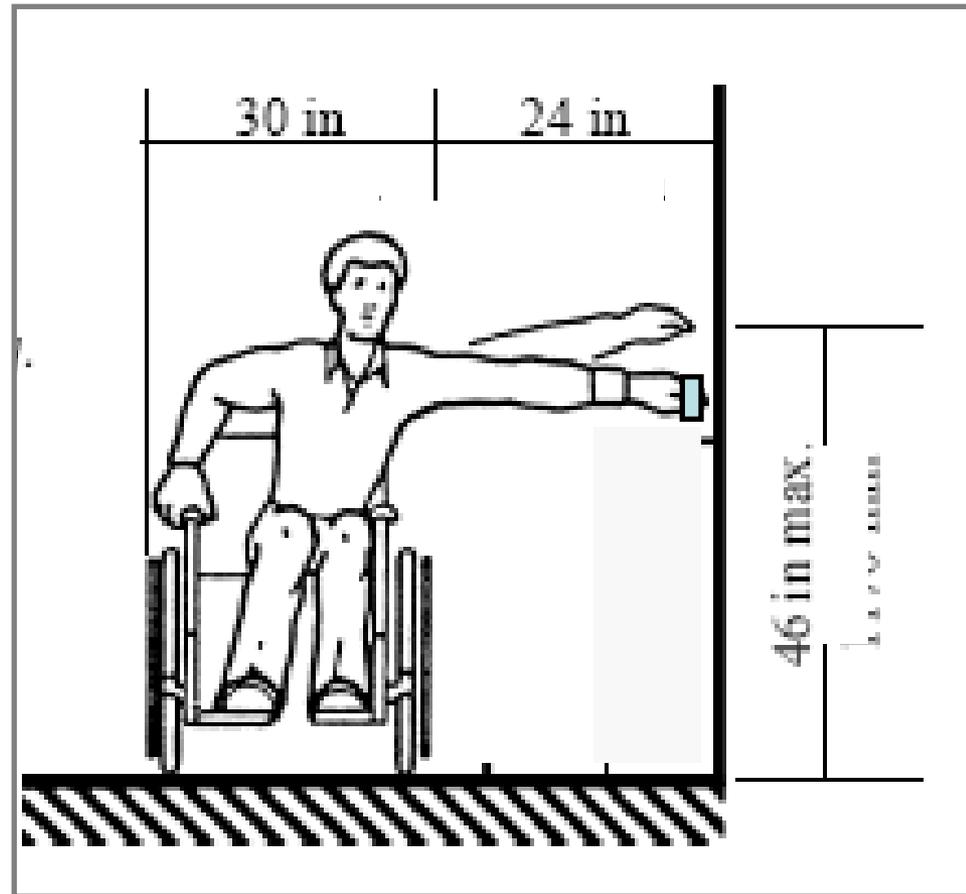
# Building & Facility Ramp

Applies to bridges, pedestrian bridges and undercrossings; sites such as rest areas, park and ride lots, transit facilities; shared-use paths and meandering pedestrian access routes (independent horizontal and vertical alignment from the roadway).



# Maximum Reach

- Pedestrian signal button at controlled crossings.



# **DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

# Design

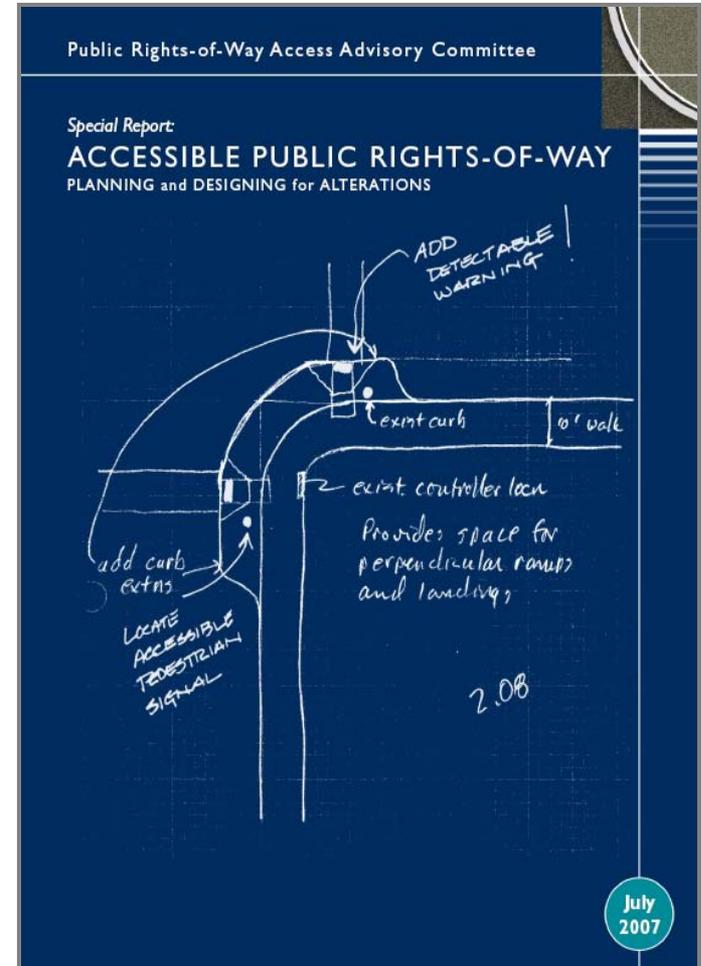
- **Design Manual 1025.04(6)**
  - Improvement Projects – Pedestrian needs to be addressed
  - Preservation Projects - “Alteration”
- **Use of Standard Plans**
  - Make site specific (evaluate)
- **Design for Constructability**
  - Min. = Min. and Max. = Max
  - Be aware of construction tolerance

# Design

- **Documentation**
  - Inventory existing conditions
  - Document deficiencies/decisions
  - Maximum Extent Feasible
- **Develop Traffic Control Plans**
  - Determine Pedestrian users in project area
  - Alternate Pedestrian Access Route through Work Zones.

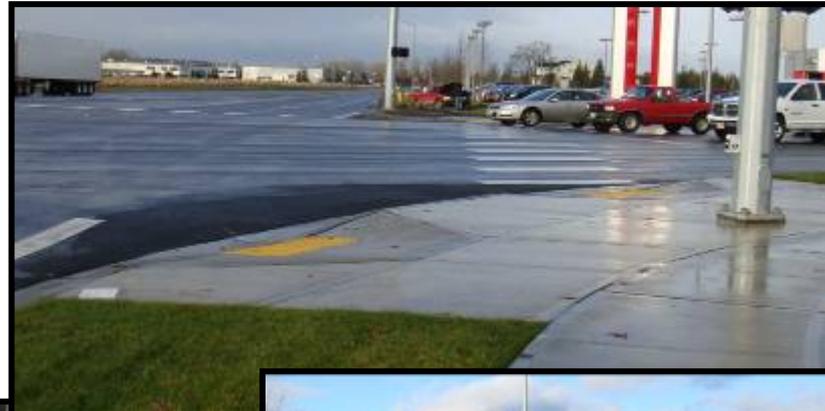
# Resource

- PROWAC
  - Special Report: Planning and Designing for Alterations, July 2007
  - Link on Design Office website



# Common Pedestrian Features

- Curb ramps
- Driveways
- Crosswalks



- Identified Pedestrian Access Route
- Pedestrian Crossings (Audio/Visual)

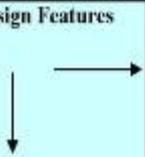
# Less Common Features

- Ramps
- Stairways
- Elevators
- Over/Under Crossings



Feature:  
Curb Ramps

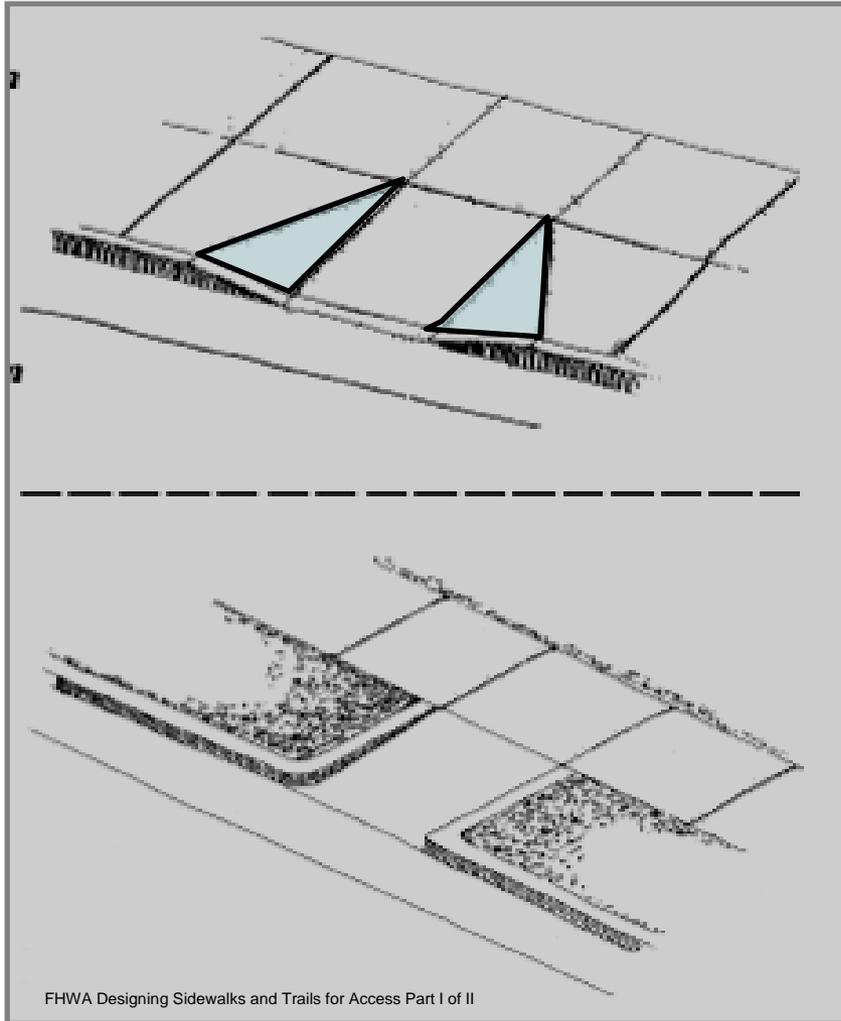
## ROADWAY ADA DESIGN FEATURES

Design Features		General Notes:
Element	Curb Ramp	Footnotes
		<p><b>Slopes</b> - 8.33% = 1V:12H; 2% = 1V:48H;</p> <p><b>PAR</b> - Pedestrian Access Route</p> <p><b>Maximum (Max)</b> - Cannot exceed the value shown <u>after</u> constructed and must account for construction tolerances;</p> <p><b>Minimum (Min)</b> - Cannot be less than the value shown <u>after</u> constructed and must account for construction tolerances;</p>
<b>Width</b>	Minimum: 4 feet	
<b>Cross Slope</b>	Maximum: 2%	
<b>Running Slope</b>	Minimum: 5% Maximum: 8.3% R1	<b>R1</b> - May be used for <b>Preservation</b> type projects where space is limited: <b>1)</b> If vertical rise less than 3 inches, Slope can be between 10% and 12.5%; <b>2)</b> If vertical rise less than 6 inches, Slope can be between 8.3% and 10% ;
<b>Max Vertical Rise</b>	N/A	
<b>Allowable Vertical Lip</b>	1/4 inch D1	<b>D1</b> - Vertical edge less than or equal to 1/4 inch shall be beveled at 1V:2H min.
<b>Curb Flare Slope</b>	Maximum: 10% CF1	<b>CF1</b> - Measured parallel to the curb
<b>Horizontal Encroachment of Obstruction</b>	Maximum: 4 inch H1	<b>H1</b> - Projection from edge of wall or post, measured 0.5 feet above finished surface
<b>Vertical Clear Area</b>	80 inches VC1	<b>VC1</b> - No features to be located within the clear area, measured from the finished surface;
<b>Counter Slope</b>	Maximum: 5%	
<b>Landing</b>	Width - Min. Match Curb Ramp Width  Length - Desirable: 4 feet L1	<b>L1</b> - Min length is 3 ft.;
<b>Detectable Warning Surface</b>	DW1	<b>DW1</b> - Install detectable warning surface 6 inch behind face of curb, minimum 2 ft. wide, and full width of the curb ramp;

# Types of Curb Ramps

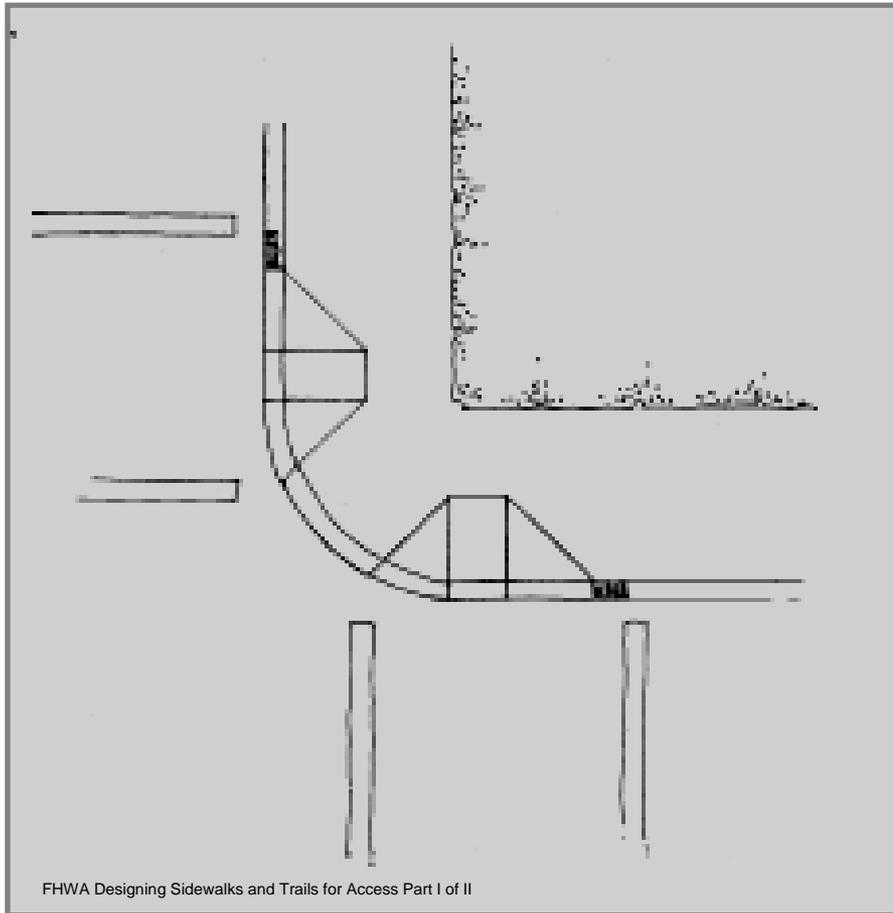
- Perpendicular
- Parallel
- Combination (Perpendicular and Parallel)
- Diagonal

# Perpendicular Curb Ramp



- Flares provide transition between ramp and sidewalk. Design to prevent tipping.
- Returned curbs can be used when ramp is outside walkway, such as a planting strip ramp.

# Perpendicular Curb Ramp



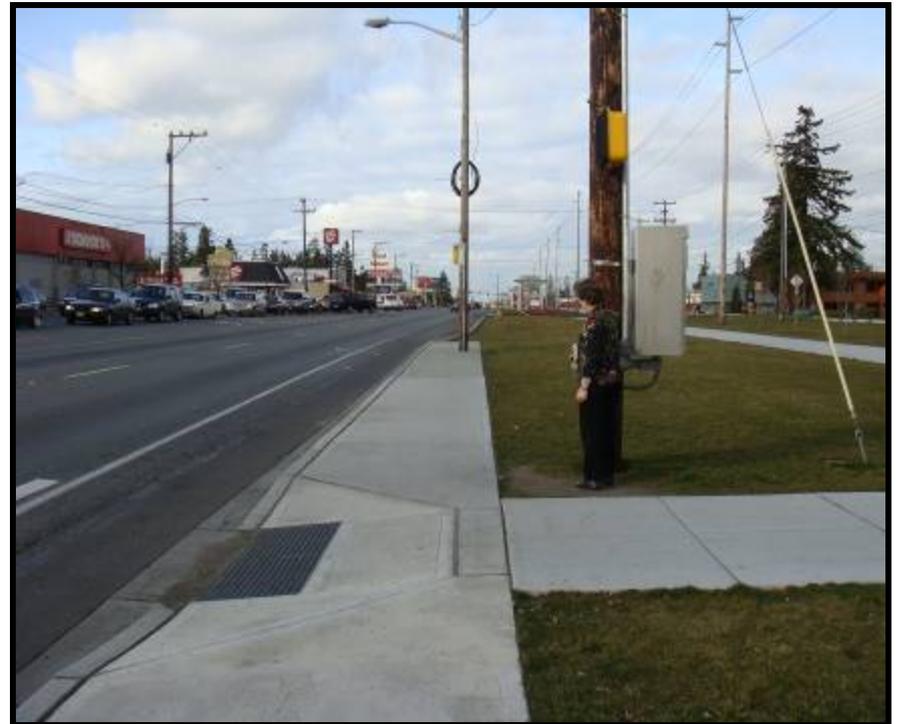
- Two perpendicular curb ramps with a level landing maximizes access for pedestrians at intersections – optimum design.

# Examples Perpendicular

Meets Requirements



Does Not Meet Requirements



# Example Perpendicular

Meets Requirements



Does Not Meet Requirements



# Example Perpendicular

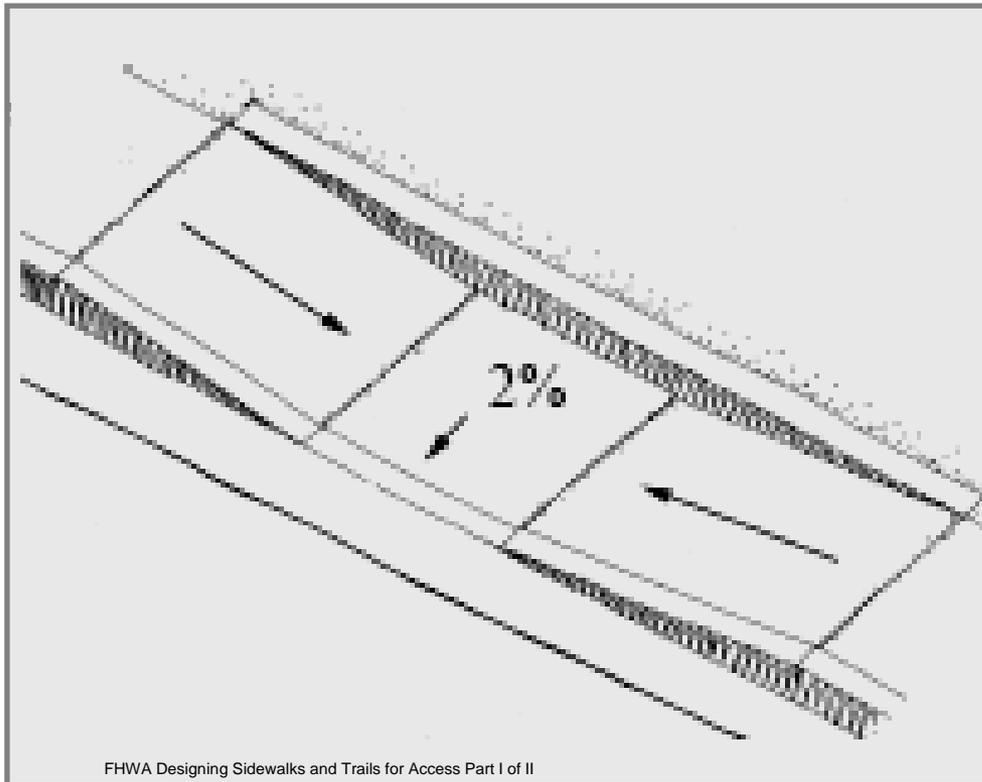
Does Not Meet Requirements



Does Not Meet Requirements



# Parallel Curb Ramp



- Works well on narrow sidewalks but requires users continuing on sidewalk to negotiate two ramps.

# Example Parallel

Meets Requirements



Meets Requirements



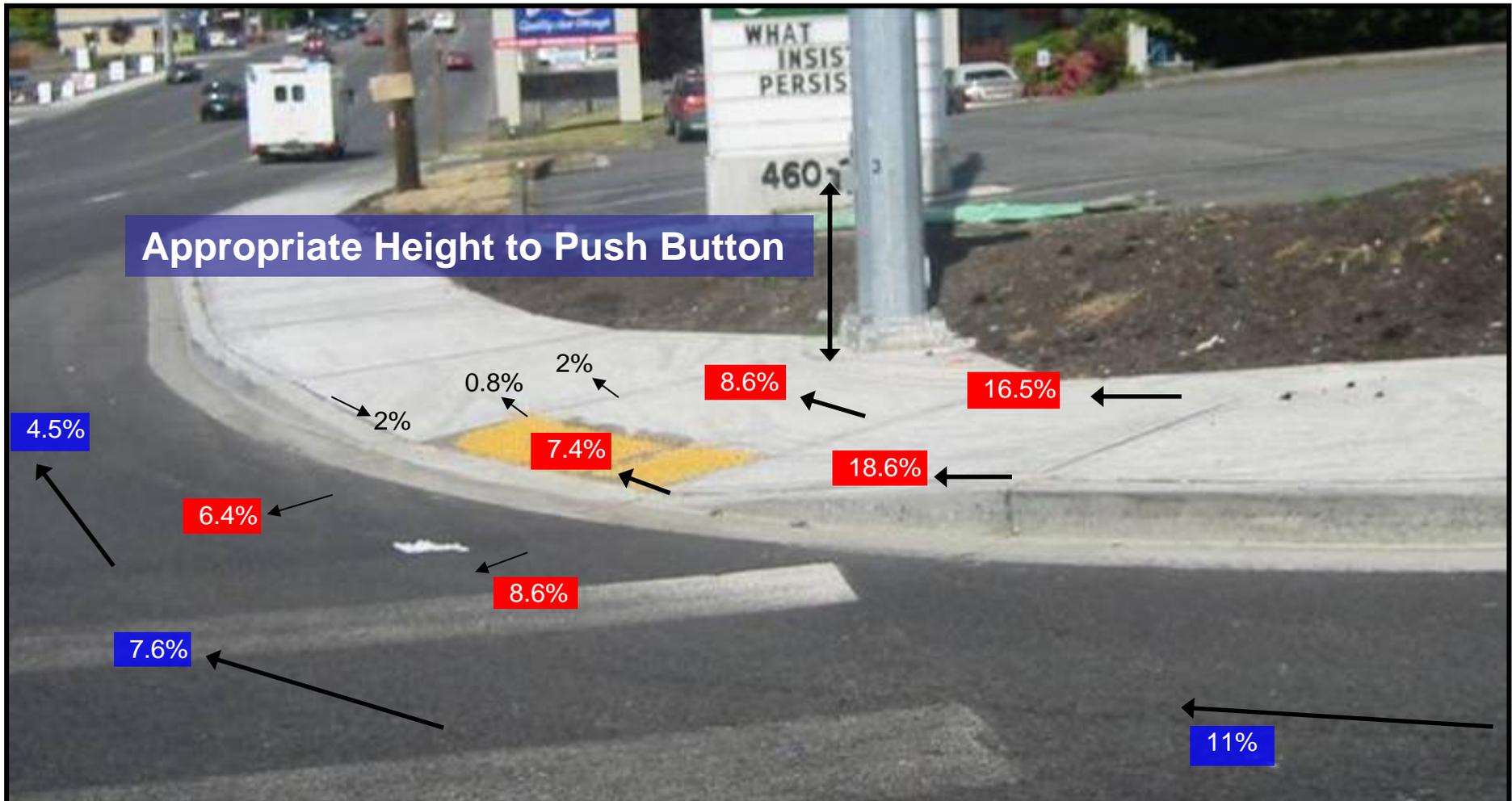
# Example Parallel

Meets Requirements



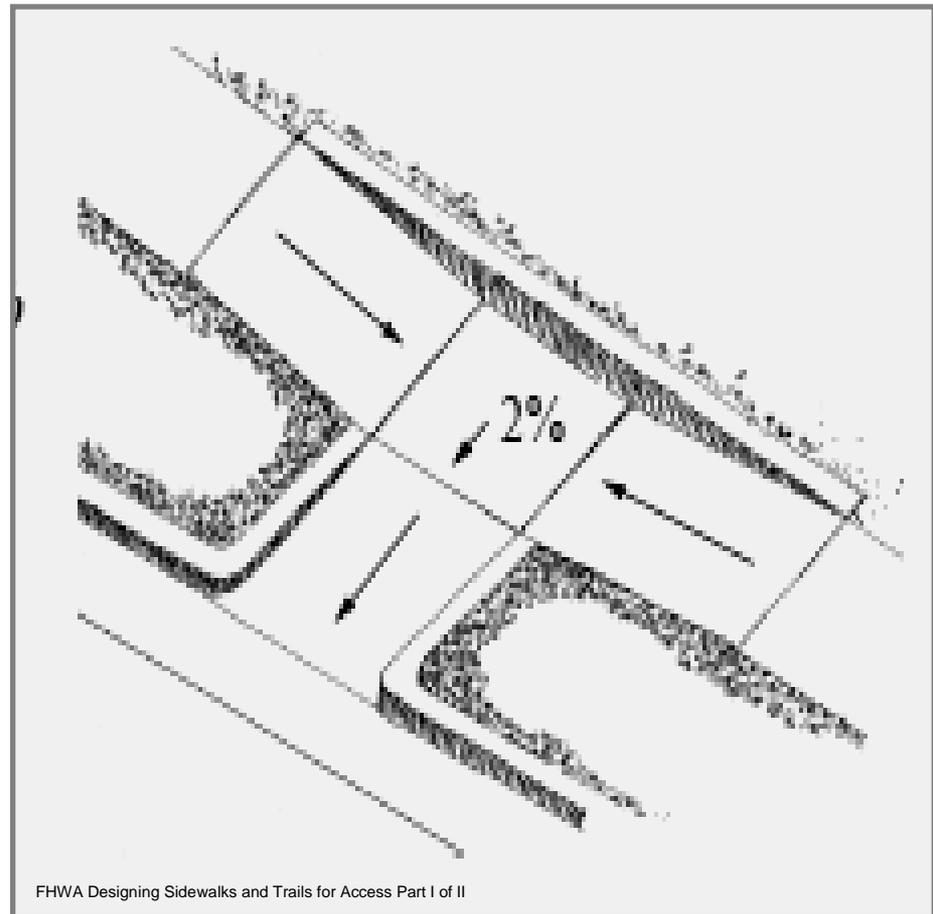
# Example Parallel

Does Not Meet Requirements



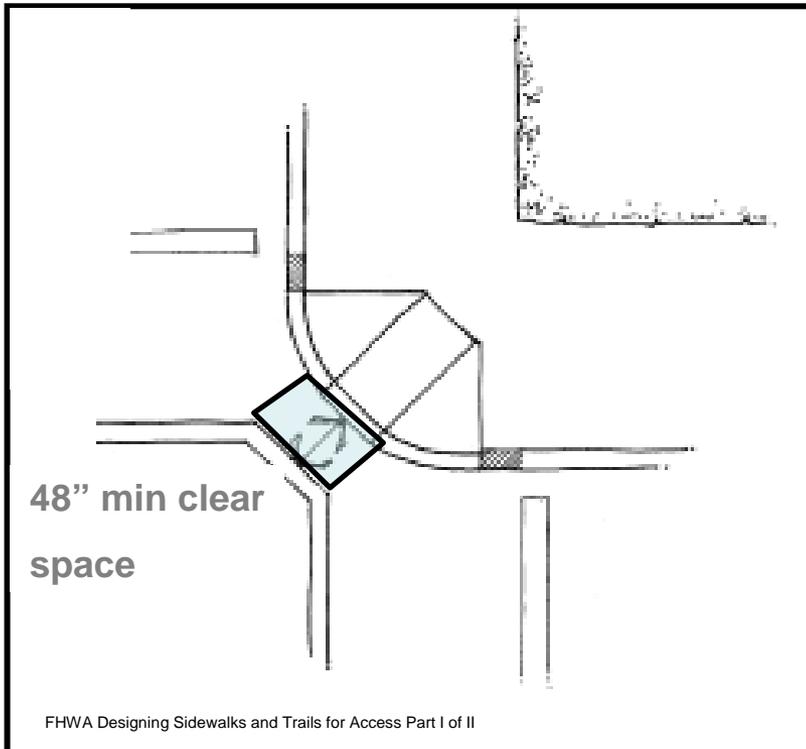
# Combination Curb Ramp

- A creative way to avoid steep curb ramps and still provide a level landing.



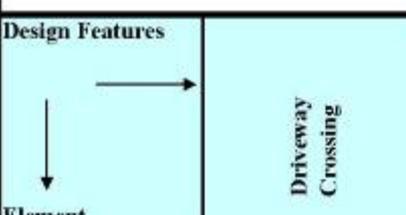
# Diagonal Curb Ramp

- **If** diagonal curb ramps are used, a 48 inch clear space (outside traveled way) required.

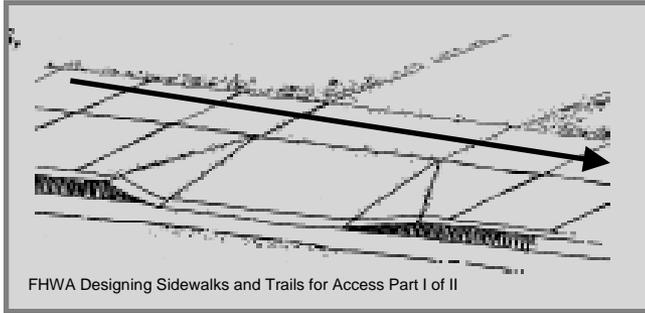


# Feature: Driveways

## Roadway ADA Design Features

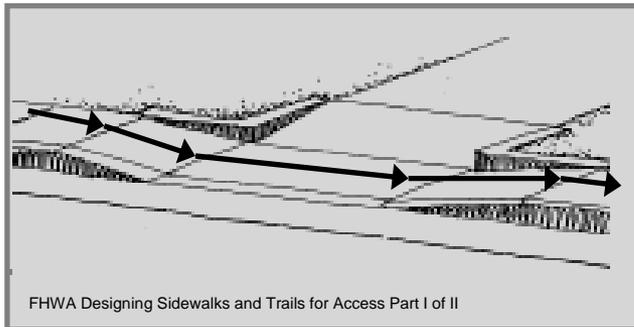
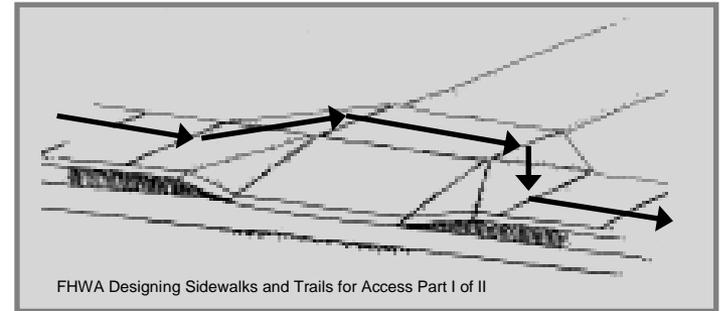
Design Features		General Notes:
	<b>Driveway Crossing</b>	<p><b>Slopes</b> - 8.33% = 1V:12H; 2% = 1V:48H;  <b>PAR</b> - Pedestrian Access Route</p> <p><b>Maximum (Max)</b> - Cannot exceed the value shown <u>after</u> constructed and must account for construction tolerances;  <b>Minimum (Min)</b> - Cannot be less than the value shown <u>after</u> constructed and must account for construction tolerances;  <b>**NOTE BR1:</b> Applies to pedestrian ramps for bridges, pedestrian bridges and undercrossings, sites such as rest areas, park &amp; ride lots, transit facilities, shared-use paths and "meandering" pedestrian access routes (independent horizontal and vertical alignment from the roadway)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Footnotes</b></p>
<b>Width</b>	Desirable: Same as sidewalk width Minimum: 3 feet W2	<b>W2</b> - At the top of driveway apron provide a min 3 feet wide PAR with a 2% max cross slope
<b>Cross Slope</b>	Maximum: 2% C1	<b>C1</b> - Provide a 2% max cross slope at the top of driveway apron for a min 3 feet wide PAR;
<b>Running Slope</b>	R2	<b>R2</b> - Allowed to match the grade of the roadway grade when located parallel and adjacent to the road
<b>Max Vertical Rise</b>	N/A	
<b>Allowable Vertical Lip</b>	1/4 inch D1	<b>D1</b> - Vertical edge less than or equal to 1/4 inch shall be beveled at 1V:2H min.
<b>Curb Flare Slope</b>	Maximum: 10% CF1	<b>CF1</b> - Measured parallel to the curb
<b>Horizontal Encroachment of Obstruction</b>	Maximum: 4 inch H1	<b>H1</b> - Projection from edge of wall or post, measured 0.5 feet above finished surface
<b>Vertical Clear Area</b>	80 inches VC1	<b>VC1</b> - No features to be located within the clear area, measured from the finished surface;
<b>Counter Slope</b>	N/A	
<b>Landing</b>	N/A	
<b>Detectable Warning Surface</b>	N/A	

# Access Across a Driveway



Wide Sidewalk – retain a level pedestrian access route

Narrow sidewalk – jog sidewalk to create level pedestrian access route



Parallel crossing to provide level pedestrian access route

# Examples of Driveways

Meets Standards



# Examples of Parallel Driveways

Meets Standards



Does Not Meet Standards



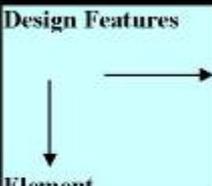
# Examples of Driveways

Does Not Meet Standards



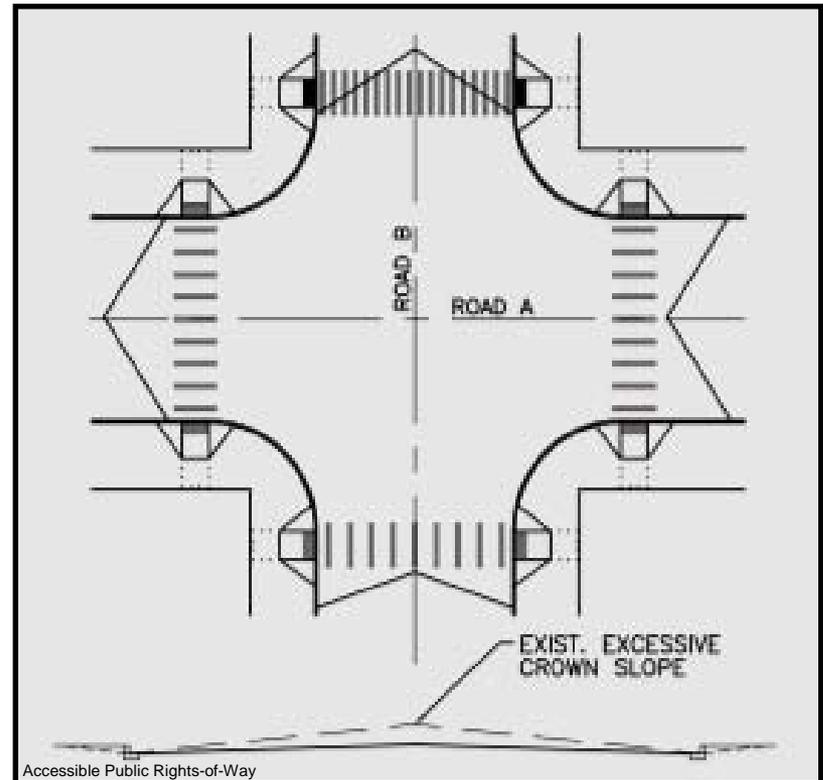
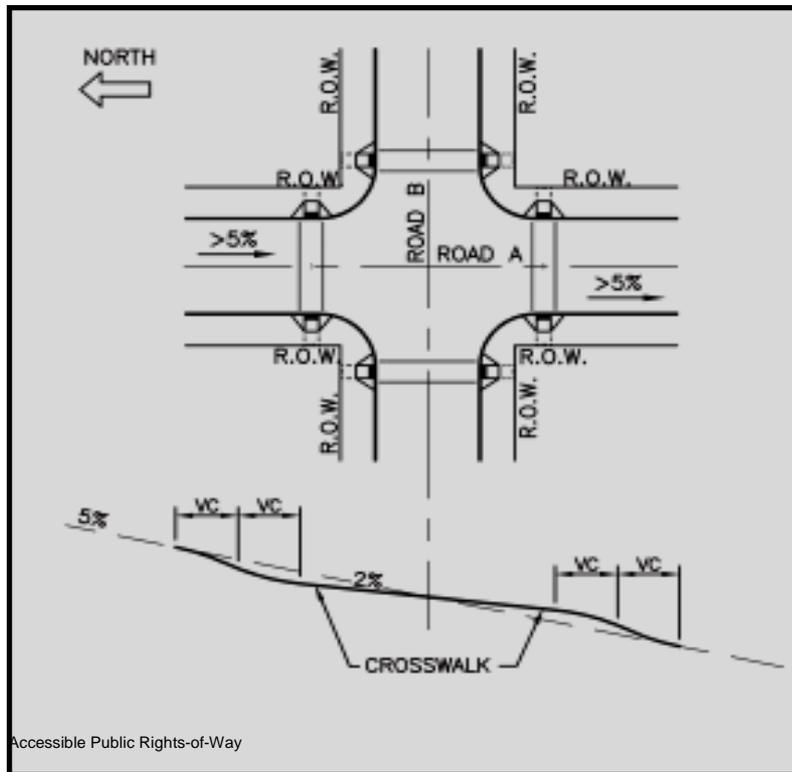
# Feature: Crosswalks

## ROADWAY ADA DESIGN FEATURES

		General Notes: Slopes - 8.33% = 1V:12H; 2% = 1V:48H; PAR - Pedestrian Access Route
Design Features	Crosswalk	Footnotes
Element		
	Crosswalk	<b>Maximum (Max)</b> - Cannot exceed the value shown <b>after</b> constructed and must account for construction tolerances; <b>Minimum (Min)</b> - Cannot be less than the value shown <b>after</b> constructed and must account for construction tolerances;
<b>Width</b>	Desirable: 10 feet Minimum: 4 feet W3	<b>W3</b> - Provide a min 4 feet wide PAR with a 2% max cross slope;
<b>Cross Slope</b>	Maximum: 2% C2, C3	<b>C2</b> - Provide a min 4 feet wide PAR with a 2% max cross slope; <b>C3</b> - Max 5% at crossing locations without stop control (mid-block)
<b>Running Slope</b>	Maximum: 5%	
<b>Max Vertical Rise</b>	N/A	
<b>Allowable Vertical Lip</b>	1/4 inch D1	<b>D1</b> - Vertical edge less than or equal to 1/2 inch shall be beveled at 1V:2H min.
<b>Curb Flare Slope</b>	N/A	
<b>Horizontal Encroachment of Obstruction</b>	Maximum: 4 inch H1	<b>H1</b> - Projection from edge of wall or post, measured 0.5 feet above finished surface
<b>Vertical Clear Area</b>	80 inches VC1	<b>VC1</b> - No features to be located within the clear area, measured from the finished surface;
<b>Counter Slope</b>	Maximum 5%	
<b>Landing</b>	N/A	
<b>Detectable Warning Surface</b>	DW2, DW3	<b>DW2</b> - Install detectable warning surface on paved shoulders at the following locations: <b>1)</b> If a pedestrian signal (ped heads) with a marked crosswalk is at the intersection; <b>2)</b> When a separated pedestrian path intersects a paved shoulder; <b>DW3</b> - End warning surface prior to entering a traveled lane;

# Crosswalks

## Constraint - Excessive Roadway Slope



Mill surface to 2% crown

# Examples of Crosswalks

Meets Standards



Does Not Meet Standards



# Examples of Crosswalks

Meets Standards



Does Not Meet Standards



# Examples of Crosswalks

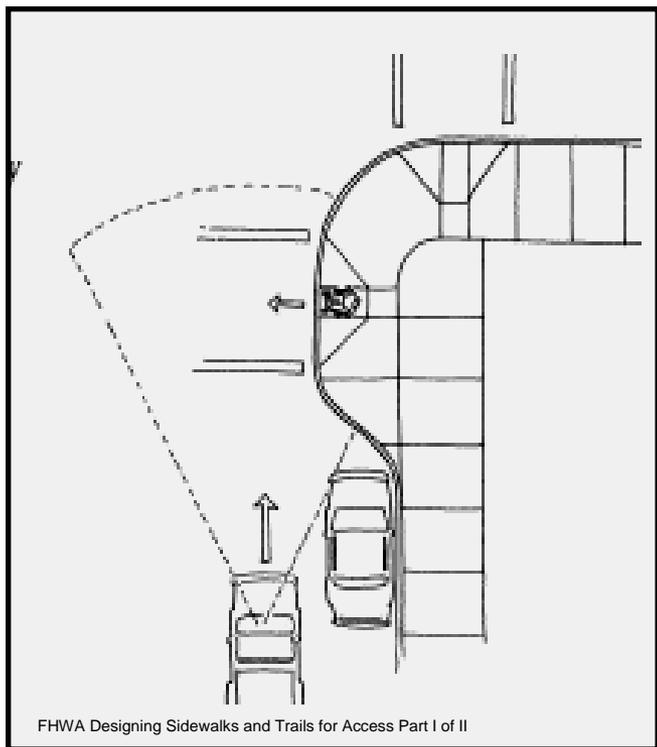
Meets Standards



Does Not Meet Standards



# Curb Extensions



- Curb extensions improve visibility between pedestrians and motorists.

Shortens distance to travel between curbs

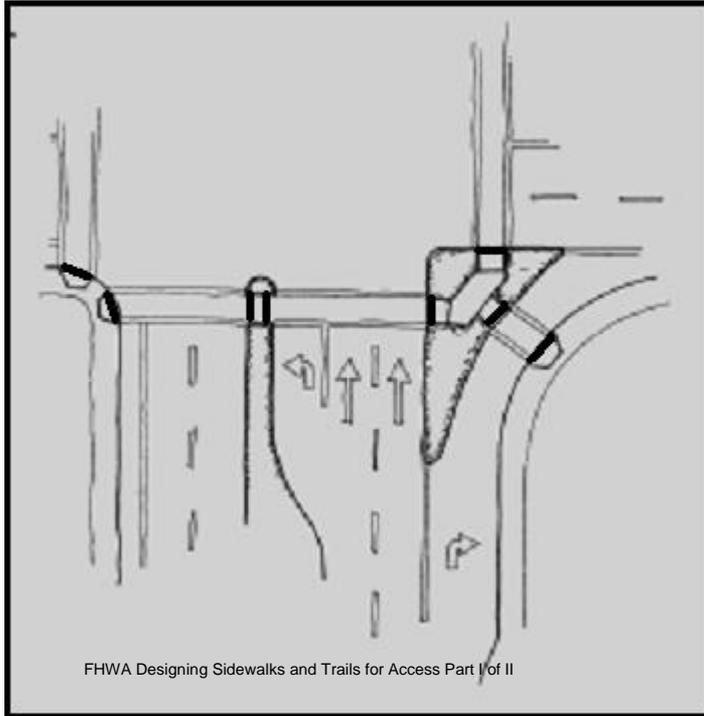


Feature:  
Island/Medians

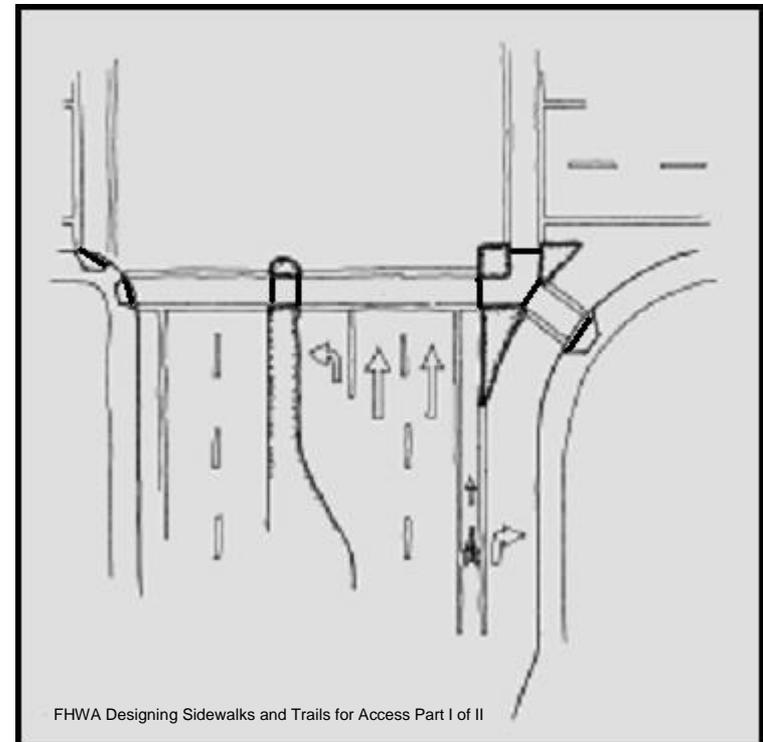
## Roadway ADA Design Features

		General Notes: Slopes - 8.33% = 1V:12H; 2% = 1V:48H; PAR - Pedestrian Access Route Maximum (Max) - Cannot exceed the value shown <u>after</u> constructed and must account for construction tolerances; Minimum (Min) - Cannot be less than the value shown <u>after</u> constructed and must account for construction tolerances;
Design Features	Crossing Through Island/ Median	Footnotes
Element		
Width	Minimum width: 5 feet Minimum length: 6 feet	
Cross Slope	Maximum: 2%	
Running Slope	Maximum: 5%	
Max Vertical Rise	N/A V3	V3 - Desirable 3 inch vertical rise for a curb ramp located in an island;
Allowable Vertical Lip	1/4 inch D1	D1 - Vertical edge less than or equal to 1/4 inch shall be beveled at 1V:2H min.
Curb Flare Slope	N/A	
Horizontal Encroachment of Obstruction	Maximum: 4 inch H1	H1 - Projection from edge of wall or post, measured 0.5 feet above finished surface
Vertical Clear Area	80 inches VC1	VC1 - No features to be located within the clear area, measured from the finished surface;
Counter Slope	Maximum 5%	
Landing	See Curb Ramp if raised	
Detectable Warning Surface	DW1, DW3	DW1 - Install detectable warning surface 6 inch behind face of curb, minimum 2 ft. wide, and full width of the curb ramp; DW3 - End warning surface prior to entering a traveled lane;

# Corner & Median Island Crosswalks



- Ramped corner island, cut through median



- Cut through corner island and median

# Corner Island Crosswalk Examples

Good cut through w/ exception



Good raised island



# Median Island Crosswalk Example

Good cut through w/ exception



# Feature: Landings

## Roadway ADA Design Features

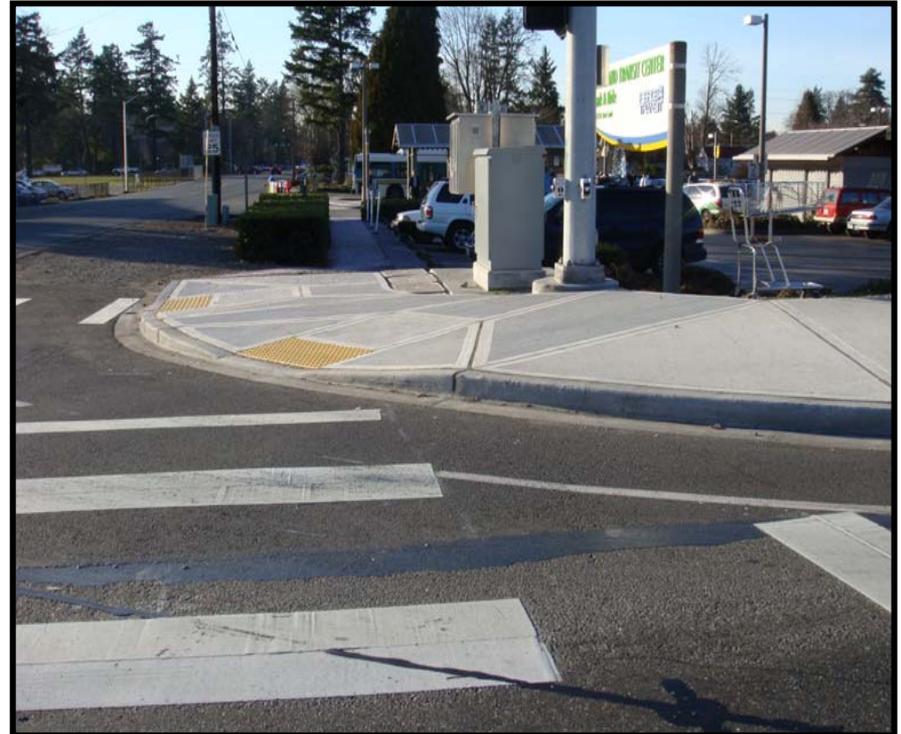
Design Features		General Notes:
Element	Landing	Footnotes
Width	See Other References Below	
Cross Slope	Maximum: 2%	
Running Slope	Maximum: 2%	
Max Vertical Rise	N/A	
Allowable Vertical Lip	1/4 inch D1	<b>D1</b> - Vertical edge less than or equal to 1/2 inch shall be beveled at 1V:2H min.
Curb Flare Slope	N/A	<b>CF1</b> - Measured parallel to the curb
Horizontal Encroachment of Obstruction	Maximum: 4 inch H1	<b>H1</b> - Projection from edge of wall or post, measured 0.5 feet above finished surface
Vertical Clear Area	80 inches VC1	<b>VC1</b> - No features to be located within the clear area, measured from the finished surface;
Counter Slope	N/A	
Landing	N/A	
Detectable Warning Surface	N/A	

# Examples of Landings

**Meets Requirements**



**Does Not Meet**

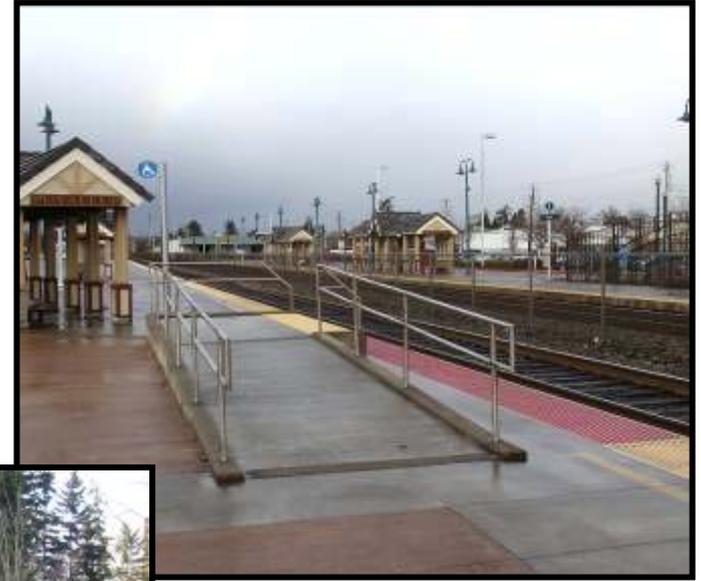


Feature:  
Building & Facility Ramps

## Roadway ADA Design Features

		<b>General Notes:</b> <b>Slopes</b> - 8.33% = 1V:12H; 2% = 1V:48H; <b>PAR</b> - Pedestrian Access Route
Design Features	Building & Facilities Ramp ** See Note BR1	<b>Maximum (Max)</b> - Cannot exceed the value shown <u>after</u> constructed and must account for construction tolerances; <b>Minimum (Min)</b> - Cannot be less than the value shown <u>after</u> constructed and must account for construction tolerances; <b>**NOTE BR1:</b> Applies to pedestrian ramps for bridges, pedestrian bridges and undercrossings, sites such as rest areas, park & ride lots, transit facilities, shared-use paths and "meandering" pedestrian access routes (independent horizontal and vertical alignment from the roadway)
Element		Footnotes
<b>Width</b>	Desirable: 4 feet Minimum: 3 feet W1	<b>W1</b> - Provide a 3 feet min clear width between handrails;
<b>Cross Slope</b>	Desirable: 1.5% Maximum: 2%	
<b>Running Slope</b>	Desirable: 5% Maximum: 8.3% R1	<b>R1</b> - May be used for <b>Preservation</b> type projects where space is limited: <b>1)</b> If vertical rise less than 3 inches, Slope can be between 10% and 12.5%; <b>2)</b> If vertical rise less than 6 inches, Slope can be between 8.3% and 10% ;
<b>Max Vertical Rise</b>	Maximum: 30 inches V1, V4	<b>V1</b> - Between landings; <b>V4</b> - Ramp runs greater than 6 inches in height or vertical rise shall have handrails
<b>Allowable Vertical Lip</b>	1/4 inch D1	<b>D1</b> - Vertical edge less than or equal to 1/2 inch shall be beveled at 1V:2H min.
<b>Curb Flare Slope</b>	N/A	<b>CF1</b> - Measured parallel to the curb
<b>Horizontal Encroachment of Obstruction</b>	Maximum: 4 inch H1	<b>H1</b> - Projection from edge of wall or post, measured 0.5 feet above finished surface
<b>Vertical Clear Area</b>	80 inches VCI	<b>VC1</b> - No features to be located within the clear area, measured from the finished surface;
<b>Counter Slope</b>	N/A	
<b>Landing</b>	Width - Min. Match Ramp Width L2, L3, L4	<b>L2</b> - Provide a 3 feet min clear width between handrails; <b>L3</b> - Min 5 feet by 5 feet level landing where a change in direction between runs occurs; <b>L4</b> - Landings are required at the top and bottom of each ramp run and every 30 inch vertical rise.
<b>Detectable Warning Surface</b>	N/A	

# Building & Facility Ramps



Feature:  
Pedestrian Access Route

## Roadway ADA Design Features

Design Features		General Notes:
Element	Pedestrian Access Route	Footnotes
Width	Desirable: 5 feet W4 Minimum: 4 feet	Slopes - 8.33% = 1V:12H, 2% = 1V:48H, PAR - Pedestrian Access Route Maximum (Max) - Cannot exceed the value shown <b>after</b> constructed and must account for construction tolerances; Minimum (Min) - Cannot be less than the value shown <b>after</b> constructed and must account for construction tolerances;
Cross Slope	Maximum: 2%	
Running Slope	Maximum: 5% R1	R1 - May be used for <b>Preservation</b> type projects where space is limited: <b>1)</b> If vertical rise less than 3 inches, Slope can be between 10% and 12.5%, <b>2)</b> If vertical rise less than 6 inches, Slope can be between 8.3% and 10% ;
Max Vertical Rise	V2	V2 - Allowed to match the grade of the roadway grade when located parallel and adjacent to the road;
Allowable Vertical Lip	1/4 inch D1	D1 - Vertical edge less than or equal to ¼ inch shall be beveled at 1V:2H min.
Curb Flare Slope	N/A	
Horizontal Encroachment of Obstruction	Maximum: 4 inch H1	H1 - Projection from edge of wall or post, measured 0.5 feet above finished surface
Vertical Clear Area	80 inches VC1	VC1 - No features to be located within the clear area, measured from the finished surface;
Counter Slope	N/A	
Landing	N/A	
Detectable Warning Surface	DW2, DW3	DW2 - Install detectable warning surface on paved shoulders at the following locations: <b>1)</b> if a pedestrian signal (ped heads) with a marked crosswalk is at the intersection; <b>2)</b> When a separated pedestrian path intersects a paved shoulder; DW3 - End warning surface prior to entering a traveled lane;

# Pedestrian Access Route Examples

Meets w/ exception



Does not meet



# Feature: Sidewalk

## Roadway ADA Design Features

Design Features		General Notes:
Element	Sidewalk	Footnotes
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sidewalk</b></p>	<p><b>Slopes</b> - 8.33% = 1V:12H; 2% = 1V:48H;  <b>PAR</b> - Pedestrian Access Route</p> <p><b>Maximum (Max)</b> - Cannot exceed the value shown <b>after</b> constructed and must account for construction tolerances;  <b>Minimum (Min)</b> - Cannot be less than the value shown <b>after</b> constructed and must account for construction tolerances;</p>
<b>Width</b>	Desirable: 5 feet Minimum: 4 feet W4	W4 - If width is less than 5 ft. provide passing areas 5 ft. wide by 5 ft long, at 200 ft. max. intervals
<b>Cross Slope</b>	Maximum: 2%	
<b>Running Slope</b>	Maximum: 5% R2	R2 - Allowed to match the grade of the roadway grade when located parallel and adjacent to the road
<b>Max Vertical Rise</b>	V2	V2 - Allowed to match the grade of the roadway grade parallel and adjacent to the road;
<b>Allowable Vertical Lip</b>	1/4 inch D1	D1 - Vertical edge less than 1/2 inch shall be beveled at 1V:2H min.
<b>Curb Flare Slope</b>	N/A	
<b>Horizontal Encroachment of Obstruction</b>	Maximum: 4 inch III	III - Projection from edge of wall or post, measured 0.5 feet above finished surface
<b>Vertical Clear Area</b>	80 inches VC1	VC1 - No features to be located within the clear area, measured from the finished surface;
<b>Counter Slope</b>	N/A	
<b>Landing</b>	N/A	
<b>Detectable Warning Surface</b>	N/A	

# Sidewalk Examples



- Running slope may match roadway grade.
- 2% cross slope required.



# Sidewalk Examples

Meandering sidewalk must meet ADA requirements



# Sidewalk Examples

## Obstructions



# **CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS**

# Construction

- Traffic Control Plans
  - Alternate Pedestrian Access Route through Work Zone
  - Consider all disabilities
  - Be aware of users in project area

# Alternate Pedestrian Access Route Not Addressed



# Alternate Pedestrian Access Routes



- Temporary curb ramps
- Temporary sidewalks

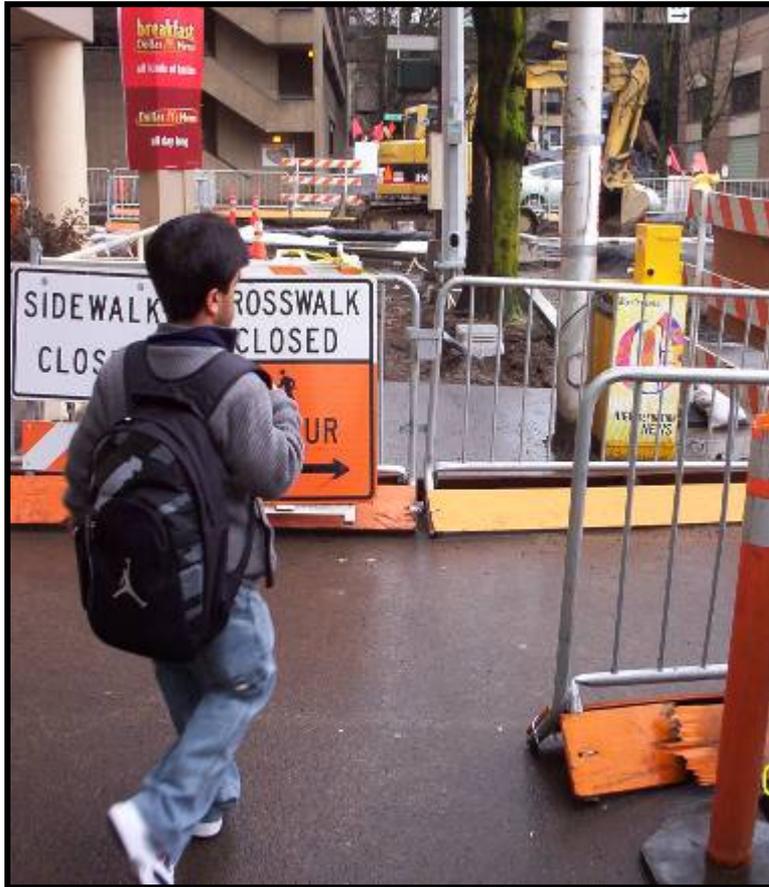


# Alternate Pedestrian Access Routes

- Guide visually impaired
- Adequate signing



# Alternate Pedestrian Access Route



# Construction

- Tolerances
- Surfacing depths and slopes
- Construction forming/pouring

**IN CLOSING**

# Areas to Focus On

- Inventory project area
- Determine deficiencies
- Correct in design
- Document decisions
- Address accessible route through work zone
- Potential changes coming

# Coming Soon

- Design Manual & Standard Plan updates
- Work Zone: GSP, Standard Items, Standard Plans for Accessible Route through work zones
- Documentation guidelines for “Maximum Extent Feasible”
- Recommended inventory process
- Direction for outside R/W use

# Useful Web Sites

- <http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/eesc/design/roadside/>
- [http://ite.org/accessible/PROWAAC/PROWAAC\\_SpecialReport.pdf](http://ite.org/accessible/PROWAAC/PROWAAC_SpecialReport.pdf)
- <http://www.access-board.gov/news/sidewalk-videos.htm>

# Questions?

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**Visit our website at:**

**<http://www.wsdot.wa.gov/eesc/design/roadside/>**